



PUBLISHED DAILY AND TRI-WEEKLY BY
EDGAR SNOWDEN.

THURSDAY MORNING, JUNE 3, 1858.

Both Houses of Congress are now busy upon the Appropriation bill. The Legislative, Judicial and Executive expenses of the Government have passed both houses. In the Senate, the Miscellaneous Appropriations, on Tuesday, gave us much discussion, especially that portion of them in aid of rivers and harbors. Mr. Seward made an appeal for Western interests, the proposition being on Mr. Chandler's amendment to provide \$54,000 for the improvement of the St. Clair River, which was lost by a tie vote of 20 to 20; whereupon Mr. Pugh moved an amendment, which was virtually to engraft the whole river and harbor bill as an additional section to this bill, and asking an appropriation for the harbors of Chicago, Milwaukee, Sheboygan, St. Joseph, Manitowish, St. Clair, Flathead, Huron, Erie and River, Ashabula, Lunenburg, and a few others, over \$450,000. Also \$110,000 for the Red River raft. Mr. Jones asked an additional \$5,000 for the Des Moines and Rock River rapids; which was lost by a vote of 30 against 17. Mr. Pugh's amendment was then voted on and rejected—yeas 26, nays 23. Mr. Pugh next moved to strike out all the appropriations for life-boats and life-saving stations on the Atlantic coast, with a view, he said, of ascertaining whether the Northwestern States are to have justice or are to be conquered provinces. Mr. Seward declared that he could not support any such proposal, and the Senate voted it down—yeas 31, nays 11. Mr. Polk moved to reduce the appropriation for the Coast Survey from \$250,000 to \$150,000. Messrs. Fessenden, Hoster, Seward, Hayne, and Mallory earnestly defended the necessity of the Coast Survey, and the able manner in which it has been accomplished. Mr. Trumbull opposed it with all his might. Finally the amendment was lost—yeas 20, nays 11.

The New York Commercial, a conservative journal, and in favor, we believe, of re-organizing the Union party of the Union upon national grounds, referring to the late meeting of the opponents of the Administration, at Buffalo, New York, which we mentioned yesterday, and to the resolutions passed at that meeting, says:—"We do not look upon the Kansas question as a permanent issue. It may possibly be decided even before our next election. When it is decided in Kansas, it is decided everywhere else, and, if that, as the title given to the meeting, 'Anti-Leocompton,' and the tenor of at least two of the speeches seemed to intimate, is to be the bond of union, where will the united parties stand when that bond is severed? We think, too, that the idea apparently thrown out by Mr. Haven, that Senator Douglas, and other Democrats will be found hereafter acting with the opposition, is not warranted, and certainly there is no likelihood that they will so act after the Kansas question has been disposed of. In fine it is our belief that to establish a united and permanent position party, there must be a broader and more lasting basis than the Kansas question, and that there must be an 'ach' or platform—call it what you will—to give unity of idea as to what is hereafter to be proposed. This seems reasonable. Patriotic and thoughtful men will inquire what road their companions are going to travel."

The "Republican" generally, at the North, it is probable, will have nothing to do with the proposed "People's Party," if one of the principles of that party, they say, is to be the "ignoring of all questions connected with sectional strife." The New York Courier affirms that such a thing is a chimera. Chimeras, or not, in the "good old times," all such questions were ignored by the Whig, and Democratic parties, and the country pursued its career better than it does now. If we could have these questions ignored now, by all parties, we should probably have not the building up of any new parties, but a return, in politics, to something like the "good old times," when there were only two great national parties, and they contended, for general principles, and differed about as public measures irrespective of sections, and geographical lines.

We had by yesterday's mail, additional details of visits of British officers to American merchantmen in the Gulf. The instances now on record of this sort of interference with our commerce, amount to thirty-two. It is rare that a vessel arrives from the West Indies without reporting acts of insult and aggression committed by the British squadron. This is most unfortunate, in every respect. It receives all feelings of jealousy and ill will. Even, if the whole matter should be settled amicably, by a disavowal on the part of the British government, of the acts of its agents and officers, much mischief will have been done. Our own interests, and the interests of Great Britain, to preserve peace and friendship between the two nations. But the stain upon amicable relations is now very great.

The New York Post says:—"We understand that General Houston, immediately after the adjournment of Congress, contemplates an expedition into Mexico with a company of four or five thousand men, who are anxious to follow the hero of the Alamo to new conquests. Walker and Henshaw do not inspire the adventurous youth of the South with confidence, and it has been suggested to General Houston that if he would lead them, there were thousands ready to follow him to any part of Mexico. The understanding is that they are to Texasize another slice of Mexico and bring it into the Union, and with it, Houston into the Senate." We do not know what truth there may be in this, but would be sorry to see Gen. Houston turn filibuster in his old age. We cannot, however, say that such a thing is not impossible.

Dannenberg and Mott, accused of complicity in the attempt to abduct slaves in Norfolk, and warned off, have both cleared out.

The British steam gun boats have lately captured three Slaves off the coast of Cuba.

THE FORT SNELLING CASE was taken up in the House of Representatives, on Tuesday—Mr. Morrill, of Vermont, spoke an hour in support of the views reported by a majority of the committee, and made a free commentary upon the conduct of the Secretary, the agents employed to make the sale, and the statements of several of the witnesses.—Mr. Faulkner, who, with Mr. Barnett, had made a minority report, replied to the positions of Mr. Morrill, contending that the accusations were of a partisan character, not touching the material points at issue; that the report and speech had utterly failed to establish the imputations upon the Secretary of War, who, in the course adopted in regard to Fort Snelling, had made a better sale of the public lands than had ever before been made by the Government. Various other gentlemen took part in the debate. Mr. Marshall, of Kentucky, had examined the report of both branches of the committee, and the testimony of the principal witnesses. As he did not belong to the democratic or republican party, he had no doubt that he would be credited in saying that he considered the case without any party bias whatever. There was nothing in the majority report which any friend of the Secretary of War could take offence. He said if the Secretary of War that he thought he acted imprudently, but he believed that he acted honestly. Doubtless, however, he had needed his power.

Mr. Davis, of Mississippi, inquired whether, if the land had been offered at public sale, there would not have been a combination which would have resulted in depreciating the sale of the land.

Mr. Marshall thought the combination would have been unavoidable, but the Secretary might have obviated the difficulty wherever there was an inadequacy of price, by establishing a minimum price.

Mr. Clark, of New York, inquired whether the precaution to prevent the combination was not rather within the powers of the agents of the Secretary, than within the powers of the Secretary himself.

Mr. Marshall said he believed that such was the fact. Mr. Hughes, of Indiana, said after listening attentively to all the gentlemen who had spoken on the question, he was strongly inclined to coincide in the views of the gentleman from Connecticut, [Mr. Bishop], that the whole matter looked more to its influence on the partisan politics of the country than to any legitimate legislative action.

Mr. Hopkins, of Virginia, defended Mr. Heiskell, one of the agents for the sale of this property, and one of his constituents. The defence of the Secretary of War he left to other hands.

Mr. Clark, of New York, caused to be read a series of resolutions which he said he should offer to-morrow as a substitute both for the majority and minority resolutions of the committee. The resolutions set forth that the evidence reported by the select committee has failed to impeach the integrity of the Secretary of War; that the arrangement of the sale was injudicious, and had resulted in the exclusion of that competition which should have been permitted; that the terms of sale are disapproved, for the reason, first, that the credit given was unauthorized by law; and, second, that the rate of compensation was calculated to prevent a sale at fair prices; and that the evidence taken by the committee be transmitted to the Secretary of War, to the end that in conjunction with the Attorney General he may adopt such measures in respect to the sale as the public interest may require. Mr. Clark gave notice that he intended to speak to the resolutions.

And then, at ten minutes past 11 o'clock, p. m., the House adjourned.

Rev. David S. Daggett, D. D., is fully sustaining his high reputation as a pulpit orator, in Nashville, where he has been as a delegate to the Methodist Conference. On the morning of Sunday, the 9th ultimo, Dr. Daggett filled the pulpit of McKendree Church, preaching to a densely crowded congregation. The Portsmouth Transcript states that there is some probability that Dr. D. will be elected to the bench of Bishops of the Methodist Church South.

A Havana paper says, in reference to the late proceedings of a British vessel, in the port of Sagua la Grande, that "it is understood, the conduct of the commander of the English steamer was immediately disapproved of by his superior officer, as will be also the case on the part of the Government of her British Majesty, which, we do not doubt, will duly satisfy whatever is demanded of it by international right and the reciprocal feeling among nations."

The announcement that General Harney would succeed to the command of the Utah army, made vacant by the death of General Persifer F. Smith, was unauthorized. It is now said that General Wool will be his successor.

Joseph R. Chandler, of Philadelphia, an estimable gentleman, of talents and acquirements, formerly a member of Congress, is spoken of as Minister to Rome.

The *Why Uncle Sam is Picked.*
Lieut. Hays, U. S. ship Pocahontas, states in a letter to the Philadelphia Ledger, that the Pocahontas left the Cape of Good Hope, on the 8th ult., with her bunkers full of a very ordinary white ash coal, and full of four hundred bags stowed on deck, to avoid, if possible, being again awakened some fine morning with the information that "the coal was running short." This coal, (as the Philadelphia No. 4) had been sent from Philadelphia at great expense by the American ship Freetown, and the express use of the Pocahontas, consequently, when her officers found that it gave 36 per cent. of ash, (good anthracite should give only from 2 to 8 per cent.) they began to think that the Government had paid for good coal and received bad. This difference in the percentage of ash is a serious thing; it amounts to just this: A steamer goes to sea, for instance, with one hundred tons of good coal, and throws over 25 tons in the shape of ash; she has just enough to take her in, and she is crippled. Lieut. H. says that this thing of giving bad coal for good, is often the case. "Uncle Sam," he thinks, must have a grand storehouse of "tail feathers," to stand his ground under such constant plucking.—*Rich. Dis.*

Home Squadron—Our "Channel Fleet."
The vessels of war now in the Gulf, or under orders to appear in the waters thereof, are as follows:

NAME OF VESSEL. GRADES.
Steamer Colorado..... 40
Steamer Washburn..... 30
Steamer Fulton..... 30
Steamer Water Witch..... 20
Steamer Albatross..... 20
Steamer Despatch..... 20
Sloop of war Savannah..... 24
Sloop of war Jamestown..... 22
Sloop of war Plymouth..... 16
Sloop of war Preble..... 16
Brig Dolphin..... 14

Total..... 182

The guns are of different calibre, and consequently do not convey any very accurate idea of the weight of metal carried by these vessels.

News of the Day.

"*Toshone the very age and body of the Times.*"
The New York Courier publishes a table of marine losses for the past month, showing an aggregate of thirty-three vessels, of which five were ships, ten were barks, three were frigates, twelve were schooners, two were steamers and one a sloop. The total value of property lost was seven hundred and fourteen thousand dollars. As compared with the month of May, 1857, the above shows a decrease in the value of property lost, of five hundred and thirty-seven thousand five hundred dollars.

It is suggested in some quarters that the President desires the prolongation of the session till he shall be enabled to communicate to Congress the result of the remonstrances which he has made against the aggressions of the British cruisers on our vessels in the Gulf. Supposing this to be so, though it is entirely improbable, the session would continue till the 4th of March. No speedy, definite, and categorical answer can be expected to our representations and demands.

The appointment of Sir Henry Bulwer as British Ambassador to Constantinople as the successor of Lord Stratford de Redcliffe furnishes much conversation and surmise as to its consequences. No two men can be more unlike than the late and the newly appointed Ministers. A little time will probably suffice to test the experiment of whether the former in re or the latter in modo will best succeed with the Turks.

The bids for the loan of \$216,000, authorized by the extra session of the Legislature of Michigan, were opened on the 26th ultimo, and the loan awarded at an average of something over one per cent. premium. The aggregate amount of the bids reached \$833,000.

Advices from Havana show that the coolie trade is still carried on by American vessels notwithstanding the circular issued by Mr. Reed, our Minister to China. The last arrival at Havana was a Baltimore ship with 415 coolies on board. Eighty five had died on the passage.

In Liberia, a few miles northward from Monrovia, towards Cape Mount, is a tract of land, about a mile from the beach, of more than ten miles in extent, entirely covered with pine apples. The fruit buds out in April and May, and ripens in August and September. It is of a delicious flavor. The apples are taken to Monrovia where they are sold as low as two for a cent. It seems a pity that some means is not known to keep them from decay during a voyage to this country.

The bark J. W. Reed is in custody of the United States authorities at New Orleans, on the charge of having been fitted out for the African slave trade. Her crew consisted of Spaniards and Portuguese. Her first mate testifies that the captain told him he intended to sail for the coast of Africa to take in a cargo of slaves.

The Orthodox Friends are holding their yearly meeting in New York, and the attendance is large. They claim some accessions since the revival spirit has been awakened. The fashions of the world have not yet adopted the "old folk," but the young females are falling into the vanities of fine bonnets, hoops, and crinolines.

May in Europe seems to have been as unpleasant as it has been in America. Snow had fallen in some parts of France. Madrid was similarly visited on the 4th. In the provinces, the mountains are all covered with snow. A fortnight previous, the heat was so intense that it drove the Queen and Court from Madrid to Aranjuez.

There are at present in active training in the United Kingdom, 523 two year olds, 386 three year olds, and 357 horses of four years and old and upwards, making a total of 1,216 animals. There are 147 trainers in the United Kingdom, 26 of whom serve in a private capacity, and there are 227 professional jockeys.

The steamer Arctic, the smallest vessel that ever carried both a battery and a steam engine. She has two 32 pounders and one 12-pound carronade, (Dahlgren) and every man has a cutlass, a musket, and a boarding pike, to be used as occasion may require, and every officer has a six-barrelled revolver, besides his sword.

E. K. Collins is at Washington seeking a re-appointment for his line, with authority to stop at Southampton. He claims \$250,000, principal and interest, of back pay. The Attorney General has decided in favor of his claim, and the Secretary of War against it.

The store of Samuel Anderson, at Governor's Bridge, Md., with the post-office, was entirely consumed by fire on the night of the 31st ult. It was the fire of an incendiary. The stock of goods, with all of the books and papers were lost, and a young man, a clerk, barely escaped with his life.

In the House of Representatives, Mr. Harris, of Illinois, from the Committee on Elections, has made a report concluding with a resolution declaring the seat of Hon. J. Morrison Harris, of Maryland, vacant, on the ground that his election was effected by fraud and violence.

The late vigorous movements for the suppression of Sunday violations in New York, seem to be utterly futile. Sunday last the city presented its usual appearance. The restaurants were generally open, and the new-boys vended their papers without interruption.

General Henningsen, of filibuster memory, publishes a card in the New Orleans papers, denouncing the redoubtable Captain Lockridge in the strongest kind of Saxon. His letter is a regular Paixhan shot, and makes short work of his antagonist.

Col. Moore's corps encamped at Walnut Creek on Wednesday the 28th ult. The column is progressing finely. Col. May's column marched on the 28th. These troops are of the Utah expedition.

It is said that the working days of Switzerland extend from thirteen to nineteen hours, and that the wages of men range from forty to fifty cents per day, while those of women range from ten to thirty.

It seems that Mr. H. W. Herbert's last wife was in Indiana, preparing to obtain a divorce from him, under the free and easy laws of that accommodating State, when he killed himself because of her.

In the towns in the vicinity of Boston another rather severe white frost was experienced upon the low grounds on Sunday night, which, it is stated, about finished the tomato plants and other tender vegetables.

A letter from the South estimates the damage to plantations, in consequence of the rise of the Mississippi, to be thirty millions of dollars.

The proposition which was broached in the Louisiana Legislature to introduce African coolies into that State, has been denounced by nearly all the journals in the State.

Correspondence of the Alexandria Gazette.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 2, 1858.—As the report of the Select Committee on the sale of the Fort Snelling reservation was taken up in the House of Representatives yesterday, I propose, to the exclusion of other matters, to give your readers a brief statement of the subject.

The sale of this Fort by the Hon. John B. Floyd, Secretary of War, under the act of 31 March, 1857, by which the act of 31 of March, 1819, was extended to all military sites, or to such parts thereof, which are or may become useless for military purposes, was considered of so much importance in the early part of the present session of Congress, as to induce the Hon. Robert Smith, of Illinois, to introduce a resolution for the appointment of a Select Committee to investigate the facts, circumstances, &c., connected with the sale of said Fort. A committee, as is usual on such a motion, was ordered by the House, and appointed by the Speaker.

This Committee was composed of five members, two Democrats, two Black Republicans, and one Anti-Administration Democrat, the mover of the resolution having been, as his own request, as it is understood, excused from serving on the Committee. This Committee, with power to send for persons and papers, went to work, and after a laborious and tedious investigation of over three months into the facts and circumstances of the case, a majority and minority report was presented to the House, but the consideration of the question was postponed until the 18th of May following, and then coming up in regular order, an effort was made by the Black Republicans to have the subject postponed until December next, but this was overruled, and it was laid over until the first of June.

The reports of the majority and minority, with the evidence in the case, covers four hundred and fifty-six pages, at a cost which will probably exceed the purchase money of the reservation, which was \$90,000, and is considered by all disinterested persons, and is in fact, the best sale of any military reservation heretofore made by the Government, except that of Fort Dearborn within the present corporate limits of Chicago.

The sale of this Fort was determined upon by Secretary Floyd, after a full investigation of the facts as to the value of the land and public buildings, and its further use for military purposes. He accordingly appointed two Commissioners, one a Civilian, the other an officer of the Army, gentlemen of intelligence, strict integrity, and high standing, to examine the premises, and make a sale of the reservation. His instructions, however, limited them in price to \$7.50 per acre, which was considered from the best lights before him, a fair valuation for the property. The price obtained by the Commissioners for the entire tract nearly doubled this estimate, and upon their report, the sale was at once approved by the Secretary of War, and confirmed by the President.

The question then naturally presents itself to the public mind, why the necessity for this investigating Committee? The two principal reasons assigned are:—

1st. That the Fort was necessary for military purposes, and therefore the sale was without authority of law.

2d. That the property was sold at a sacrifice and a considerable loss to the Government.

In answer to the first proposition, it is clearly shown by the testimony that it was an inland post, and no longer useful or necessary for defence, or as a depot or supplies. This evidence is sustained by the report of a board of seven Army officers, of great experience upon subjects of this sort, and of undoubted military talent. Their report is dated May 4, 1858, at St. Louis, Missouri, and they concluded by saying: "The board respectfully suggest the entire abandonment of Fort Snelling, both as a military station and depot, and the establishment of an agency at St. Paul's Falls, for the necessary supply of the posts on the frontier by means of private transportation. This method of supply by private transportation which was used here for several years, proved to be the most economical to the Government, and is the mode by which the Quartermaster's Department, supply generally, the numerous posts established on the whole of our extreme frontier. The board is unanimous in the opinion expressed in these proceedings."

So much for the first reason assigned to the necessity of an investigating committee. The second reason assigned may be answered by an extract from the report of the minority of the Select Committee, who say:—"At the opening of Congress a Committee of investigation was asked, amongst other matters, to ascertain the real value of the property, (Fort Snelling), and that Committee promptly acceded. In the progress of the investigation thus ordered, thirty-four witnesses were examined touching its value, of which number eight only have expressed the opinion that it sold below its value: two have testified that the price obtained was what the property, in their judgment, was fairly worth. The Secretary of War expressed the opinion that it sold below its fair value." Among the number who testified that it sold below its value was our late fellow-townman, Job G. McVeigh, a gentleman well known in Alexandria, and whose character cannot be questioned; who is now living in Minnesota, and who informed me a few days before he left Alexandria, that if the property was put up for sale at the time he spoke of, that it would not bring hardly half the price that was paid for it.

In addition to this overwhelming testimony, however, as to the value of the property, reference may be made to the well known fact, that five thousand three hundred and sixty-two acres, part of this same reservation, was sold at public auction in 1854, and twenty thousand and six hundred and sixty-one acres in 1855; not a single acre of which brought more than \$1.25 per acre, the minimum price of the public land. This small price is attributed to the fact of an existing combination in the land districts between the settlers and speculators, which forbids the sale of any public land beyond the minimum price, \$1.25 per acre. The Secretary of War appears to have been very well informed of the existence of this combination, for his verbal instructions to one of the Commissioners, were, as shown in the cross examination by the Committee, "I want you to do the very best you can for the Government. I want that sale to be the best ever made in the United States. You will have a parcel of sharpers to deal with, and you must keep your eyes open."

There is a third reason assigned for the necessity of this investigating committee, which does not appear upon the records of the proceeding. It is attributed to the disinterested patriotism of Hon. R. B. Smith, the mover of the resolution. It appears that Mr. Smith had invested at least a part of the "extent of his pile," as he terms it, in the purchase of some "broad acres," in the reservation, at the price of \$1.25 per acre, and he could not bear the idea of the balance of the tract being sacrificed at an average of \$12 per acre, including swamp land, and the fact that the Government was to be the third loser, but I forbear, as it will all be made public some of these days.

From Washington.
WASHINGTON, June 1.—Letters received here from Arizona by Lieut. Maury, the delegate from that Territory, state that it is probable that Peshiera, the Governor of Sonora, will declare that State independent, in the event of the success of the Zuluaga government, or Santa Anna's return to Mexico. The latest news confirms the previous statements regarding the correspondence between Peshiera and parties in the United States. Arizona continues to be much disturbed by Indian depredations and robberies. There being no courts of law, violence remains unchecked.

Intelligence from the silver mines was highly encouraging, fresh discoveries having been made. Tucson was nearly deserted by the people, who were going to the new placer gold diggings at Canada del Oro, 40 miles distant. Emigration from California was on the increase, and a press was about being brought from San Francisco for the establishment of a newspaper at Tucson. The people of Arizona were anxiously waiting the settlement of the expected Territorial government.

The Secretary of War has indicated his intention of sending troops to Arizona as soon as there are any at his disposal.

Mr. Burlingame's report, unanimously concurred in by the Committee on Foreign Affairs, is accompanied by a resolution requesting the President to obtain redress on account of the conduct of the French Government relative to the American barque Adriatic. The report also recommends a revision of the laws in reference to collisions at sea, and an arrangement by which damages may be determined in such cases.

Lord Napier, the British Minister, has desired his despatches sent from Washington, yesterday, to Admiral Seward, to be forwarded from Halifax, by a special steamer to Bermuda. These despatches, it is understood, direct the admiral to order a discontinuance of the visitation of American vessels, pending the instructions of Her Majesty's government.

Naval Actions in the Late War.
Of the naval actions in the late war with England, the following were won by Americans:—

U. S. frigate Constitution and British frigate Guerriere. U. S. frigate United States and British frigate Macedonian. U. S. frigate Wasp and British vessel Frolic. U. S. frigate Constitution and British frigate Java. U. S. ship Harriet and British ship Peacock. U. S. vessel Enterprise and British vessel Boxer. Battle of Fleets on Lake Erie. Battle of Fleets on Lake Ontario. Peacock and Espier. Wasp and Runder. Wasp and Avon. Constitution and Cyane and Levant. Harriet and Penguin. Battle of Fleets on Lake Champlain.

British Victories.—U. S. frigate Chesapeake, captured by British frigate Shannon; U. S. corvette Argus captured by British corvette Pelican.

The above list does not include the combats of privateers, nor naval captures, in which there was immense disparity of force. The capture of single frigates by squadrons, or of smaller vessels by those of much larger class, occurred occasionally on both sides, but are not given, as neither party claims that such incidents decide anything. In omitting, however, the achievements of our privateers, we leave out some of the brightest pages of American glory. Letters of marque were issued soon after the declaration of war, and privateers sailed from every port. Some of our enormous commercial prizes were won by the privateers, and in their numerous contests with armed ships of the enemy, whether public or private, the proportion of victories was as great and decisive as in the contest between national vessels.

These facts are not without interest, at the present moment, when the contingency of another war with Great Britain is generally discussed.—*Richmond Dispatch.*

Steam Gun Boats—Another Pin.
We are glad to see that the Washington States, and other of our contemporaries, are pressing the adoption of steam gun-boats as a part of our regular system of coast and harbor defenses, in partial place of the unwieldy, enormously expensive, and often inefficient steam ships.

But we have an improvement to offer on the plan suggested by our contemporaries. This is the plan suggested in a published letter of Marshall Parks, esp. of Norfolk, upon another subject, and is one of the many practical and highly important suggestions, that have emanated from that gentleman.

His plan is in case of war, to turn the entire force of steam-propeller tow-boats, into as many steam gun-boats. It is generally known that there are more or less of these little propellers in every harbor of the Union, where they are employed to tow vessels in and out of the port. There are several hundred of these boats in each of the harbors of New York, Boston, Philadelphia and Baltimore, and we fear reach to \$150,000, if the information we have from King George, when we arrived, embracing a length of 19 miles and a breadth of only 3 miles, can be regarded as a fair index of the fury of the storms in other quarters where we have heard, but not with preciseness, of its desolations.

Within the area indicated above [10 miles long and 3 wide] we hear that Dr. R. B. has lost 1,000 bushels of wheat. [Dr. R. has ploughed the ground down to plant in corn.] Col. E. T. Taylor lost 2,000 bushels. Blaylock and Co. lost 1,000 bushels. John Arnold lost 1,500 bushels. John Dickinson lost 1,200 bushels. Capt. Wm. T. Smith and James Porter, about the same amount. The Turners lost 6,000 bushels. Wm. S. Payne lost 2,000 bushels. Virginia Taylor lost 2,000 bushels. Fielding Lewis lost 2,000 bushels, and 17 tons of gunpowder. Edward Greenleaf lost 6,000 bushels. Thomas Lee lost 1,000 bushels. Hall lost 3,000 bushels. Grigsby lost 4,000 bushels. 1,000 bushels. Marshall, Jones, &c., 1,000 bushels. R. B. lost 3,000 bushels. Parfax lost 1,000 bushels.

In all about 50,000 bushels of wheat, to say nothing of other devastations, and damage, within a length of 10 and a breadth of 3 miles.—*Fredericksburg Herald.*

We very much regret to hear that the wheat crop in the counties of Cumberland, Bucking, and Appomattox will be cut short by at least one half by the joint work. Up to a few days since, the crop promised to be a very abundant one.—*Fred. Herald.*

The Freshet.
A Month's Sea with his wife on his Back.—At Paducah, Va., a day or two since, the river in the North Branch of the Potomac was so great as to overflow a large portion of the town. The citizens were obliged to leave their houses in shifts, hug troughs, or on rafts, and one fellow, in spite of the remonstrances of his neighbors, persisted in remaining at his home, was finally compelled to abandon it by swimming, with his wife on his back. The fellow came near losing his life by the operation, and was only saved by clinging to logs and planks which had been sent to him by those on the shore.

From Kansas.

ST. LOUIS, May 31.—The Kansas correspondent of the Democrat of this city, gives many rumors and conflicting accounts of the recent troubles in the southern part of the territory. It is stated that some two hundred settlers have organized near Sugar Mound, and a still larger number of Missourians encamped a short distance from them; it was thought a battle would ensue between the parties.

Governor Denver has commissioned Sheriff Samuel Walker to proceed to the scene of disturbance, and report to him when he deems it proper that active measures shall be taken to restore order.

The latest news from Oswatimie stated that that place was threatened by three hundred Missourians, and messengers had been despatched to Lawrence for arms.

It appears from correspondence emanating from the headquarters of the Kansas militia, published in the Lawrence Republican, that Captains Montgomery and Payne were deprived of their commissions on the 15th of February.

A correspondent of the St. Louis Republican, writing from Lawrence city on the 24th of May, says that a free State committee of safety, in Bourbon county K. T., passed a series of resolutions, ordering certain persons to leave the territory within six and ten days, under penalty of early slaughter. These parties were Judge Williams, Dr. Blake Little, J. C. Stums and W. T. Campbell, members elect of the Legislature under Leocompton; H. T. Wilson, G. P. Hamilton and D. F. Greenwood, members of the Leocompton Constitutional Convention; E. R. Jones, G. W. Clark, J. H. Little, J. Jones, R. McDonald, A. Campbell, Mr. Brookett, Mr. Harlan and such others as aided the military in entering obedience to the laws. Captain Williams and D. Sullivan, accused by three notable spirits with having stolen horses belonging to free State men, are sentenced (lynch fashion) to be whipped, branded and driven out. Capt. Anderson, who was wounded while discharging his duty is decreed to be hung on the highest tree in Bourbon county.

The Oswatimie Herald confirms the accounts of the murders in Lyon county, on the 19th.

It is rumored that Crockett's party is now besieged at Fort Scott by a party of free State men, who are waiting reinforcements, in order to take the place by storm.

The Democrat has information from a gentleman who has just arrived from Kansas, that a deputy United States Marshal who had been sent in pursuit of Montgomery, had been taken prisoner by the latter on Thursday night last. After some conference he was released. The Marshal states that Montgomery informed him that the recent outrages had all been committed by himself, who is at the head of the remnant of the party formerly commanded by Major Buford.

It is reported that Hamilton has left the territory and is now en route for Georgia.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, May 28, via BOONVILLE, May 31.—More recent accounts from the South, fully substantiate the previous reports of the murders committed in Lyon county.

Our Foreign Relations.

Our foreign relations generally, are assuming grave importance, and we had almost and a portentous aspect. Congress have virtually authorized the President to declare war against the republic of Paraguay, and as the President asked for such power, it is fair to assume that he intends to exercise it. What the President should do, and Congress have given the President no additional means for carrying out the threat implied in the resolution they have passed. One of two reasons only can be assigned for this—either Congress think that our present navy is abundant for protecting American vessels from wrong in all seas, for co-operation with France and England in the hostile demonstration toward China, for the fulfillment of treaty stipulations in the coast of Africa, and for warlike operations against Paraguay into the bargain, or they design that the President should need be, with draw ships of war from any of the stations or duties on which they are now engaged, to operate against the recalcitrant rebel. We think it possible that Congress has underrated the pluck and the resources of Paraguay. Then our difficulties with New Granada are not yet settled. The transport across the isthmus of Panama may yet need protection, and both ships and troops may be required for this. Then there is a party in Congress that seem determined that the President shall initiate a protectorate of Mexico requiring a course of strong naval force at Vera Cruz, as well as a standing army in the various cities of Mexico. Cuba, are plotting for the acquisition of Cuba, which would make another and very heavy draft upon both army and navy. What else is to be done, without providing the means for it, we know not. But it seems to be a dictate of common sense that such feats of national prowess should cost before them a shadow of deeds as well as of words.—*N. Y. Commercial.*

Losses by Hail on the 15th of May.

We should be glad if gentlemen in various sections of the adjoining counties would interest themselves in gathering statistics of the losses occasioned by the hail storm of the 15th and 16th of May. They are of serious character not only to the farmers but to the merchant millers, and the effect will be felt and seen in all the ramifications of the trade of Fredericksburg. The losses in the four or five counties which adjoin cannot be short of \$100,000, and we fear reach to \$150,000, if the information we have from King George, when we arrived, embracing a length of 19 miles and a breadth of only 3 miles, can be regarded as a fair index of the fury of the storms in other quarters where we have heard, but not with preciseness, of its desolations.

Within the area indicated above [10 miles long and 3 wide] we hear that Dr. R. B. has lost 1,000 bushels of wheat. [Dr. R. has ploughed the ground down to plant in corn.] Col. E. T. Taylor lost 2,000 bushels. Blaylock and Co. lost 1,000 bushels. John Arnold lost 1,500 bushels. John Dickinson lost 1,200 bushels. Capt. Wm. T. Smith and James Porter, about the same amount. The Turners lost 6,000 bushels. Wm. S